WARNOCK & CO.

FASHIONABLE HATTERS.

Have removed from No. 283 to the more convenient store, No. 283 to the more convenient store, No. 283 to the more convenient of steel then of gentlemes to a new as delegant assortment of fashionable Daras Hars, Fritz Hars, Ceps, &c. of eatherly new and very attractive patterns all of which were manufactured expressly for our new establishment.

ERLING AND THE DUST - Ebling's neglect to ERLING AND THE DUST — Eding's negrect to the attracts upon the public - for the least of which was the delay in the latto-duction of Kaxa's Spring Har, occasioned by it. But the attracts were reason work, as the first is out, exciting universal admin to by its match less beauty, least, style and chespress Kaxa, ready to accommodate all who call upon him, is at No. 212 Broadway.

SPRING, 18-52 No. 212 Spondway.

SPRING, 18-57.

Our new Spring Syvies of Clorning are now exposed, and ready for sale—embracing large and besulful assortments of Spring Ovarcoars, flag and English and French fluss Scars Dress and France Courts, fig. Also, very choice and confliced syles of Cassimian Payraloons, Facty and Priary Vers. Our Corrow Room is stocked with our Late importations on New Goods, many of which can be found nowhere else This department nested by Mr. Lymas Pierry, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and seeds. Prompt attention given on all orders.

Nos. 200, 200 and 250 Broadway, corner of Warrenst.

Loho, and Nassall-

SPRING CLOTHING.—Corner John and Nassausta.—N. R. Contins & Co. wish to call a renation to their weighted attack of Spring styles, embracing every variety of Grutiemen's Cuowing Realens, Coate, Pau a. Vesta &c., all of
which are made in the very heat manner, and will be sold at the
very lowest prices for cash. Call and see our stock. N. R.
Cotline & Co., corner John and Nasau-sta.

The froils much of april comes
At dru the through the key bowers,
On ce more the bass wild be turns
Above the Spring's awak the flowers.
Long sleams of tight, and passing showers,
And wereline richs on every spray.
Proclaim the two rice morth of ours,
The j-cond herald of sweet May.

The long, dark Winter-alooms have passed— The long, bright Summer des before us; The bods are re appearing tast. And cloudles whis saille kindly o'er us;— All Nature, it a panific chorus. Procedure the interest of the control of the And Fath, the Mother arth toat bore us, Prepares her new String Style to don!

Let us be trac to Nature still.

And do as she so wisely tesches—
While Spring re clothes each prain and hill.
Let us put on they can's and breeches!
And herd ye tim who biddy preaches—
"On where Smirns' ensign stands unfurled,
Their tame o'er all created resches.
As the BEST CLOTHICES IN THE WORLD."

SECTH PROTHERS' On- Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Section Nos 172 and 180 Fulton at., New-York.

HE DID N'T READ THE PAPERS. indeed, or else he never would have paid \$30 for the and of Silver plait of Eas Says that we cell for \$30. Ad sais. Read the papers, particularly our advertisements Bry Goods cultum, so this cause. san e kind of Survey page 18 per 18 p

EASTMAN & LLOYD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

and

DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,

No. 40 and 22 Broad-st, New York,

Other for Sale:

EXTRA FAMILY HAMS 2,500 thrices. Stage & Shay's,

Phippe's Semuel Davie's, Quigley, H. Nye, and other
bands choice Family Ham.

PLAIN CURE HAMS—1,000 therees yellow bagged.

Baipping HAMS—300 therow yellow bagged,

Baipping HAMS—300 therow Wessen smoked, in prime shipping order.

Bairping Habis—300 therees and 100 blds. in prime condition GLAZED Habis—300 therees and 100 blds. in prime condition for all climates, packed in rice chaff.

BOUR Habis—300 blds in yollow hags

BROULDERS—150 blds. Western smoked old Shoulders, bright

Middles-field boxes (with consignment) long and short,

Pork—4,5% bits Mess, on the spot and to arrive.

So bits Prime Mess, to arrive.

50 bits, Prime Mess, to arrive.

50 bits, Prime Mess, to arrive.

BEST-1,000 tieroes Prime Mess Hillman & Robinson, and

BREF -1 to therees Frime Mess Hillman & Robinson, and
2000 bils. Buckeye and other Western brands, ropk'd.
500 bbils. Buckeye and other Western brands. Fork'd.
Extra-1800 bbils. Buckeye, superior, and H. Nye.
Old-2,000 bbils. Sate and Western, repacked.
250 bbils. Prime, sour and refuse.
Lard -1,500 bbils. And therees prime Less and Refined.
500 bbils. \$2, for manufacturing.
4,000 kr sp. prime Less and Refined.
500 krs. prime Less and Refined.
GREASE-150 beils. prime Yellow.

CHEAP, CHASTE, CHARMING,

Our Decorated Tra Sats, 55 percs, 5r \$14 50—usual price \$21 Second list of prices to the Dry Goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. Dankey & Co., Nos. 601 and 633 Broatway.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the lave firm of Peterson & Humphrey,
will continue the Carren beginses, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 70 Canalest
We would invite the attention of our friends and the public
to our rich Brussels Carpeting, 1% to 10% per yard.
Rich Valvet Carpeting, 1% to 10% per yard.
Are all the latest Patterns of John Crossly & Sons.
Onleioths of every description at the lowest cash prices.

SEWING MACHINES .-- 1. M. SINGER & Co.'S GA-Converse allocations.—1. 31. SINGER & CO. S CARTER TR. a becauting Friedrich Paper, contains full and reliable information about Sewing Machiners, and answers all questions that am be school on the subject; all who read this paper will learn how to purchase a Sewing Machiner with which \$1,000 a year clear prefit can be made, and will be protected from heing imposed upon by any of the humbing machines now before they can be all the property of the school of the protected from the prot

I. M. SINGRE & Co., No. 323 Broadway, New-York. LOUISMES, PICTURE-FRAMES, EN GRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &C., TWENTY-FIVE PER CRAY
BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See Advertisement under
DRY GOODS. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

SERVED HIM RIGHT!

Our neighbor bought Chardathers, Brackets, &c., for his house last week, and we done the same thing a day after. Ours are just like his, and cost 20 per cent less. We bought at Dataevis, he didn't. We read the papers, he does not, or else he would have heard of the great closing out sale. Leo's dist of prices in the dry goods columns of this parts.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL TRADE -All new styles, of recent importation. Work done in the most activite manner, by Themas Fave & Co., No. 257 Broad-

WIGS !- HAIR- DYE ! - WIGS !! - BATCHELOR'S Wiss and Tourage have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated allower the world for their graceful beauty, as and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous Dvk. Sold at Batchelou's, No. 283 Broadway. SUPERIOR TREES.- WM. R. PRINCE & Co.,

PLANTS Grain, M. The new Descriptive Calalogue of TREES and PLANTS grains, at FOWLER and WELLS, No. 368 Broadway. 1,769 pounds Chinese SUGAR CANE SEED. No?

Haven't set a DINNER SET! How's that? You can buy a beautiful White the at Dethey's, consisting of 154 perces, for \$11!!! "Make key while the sun shines;" or, in other words, make your selection before they are all sold.

W. J. F. Daliny & Co.
Nos. 501 and 633 Broadway.

TREES AND PLANTS .- PARSONS & Co., Flush ing near New-York would advise purchasers to send in their arders early. The stock of Evergeness and other ormansemal Trees is paracularly good, and they are offered at Low rates. Fautr Zerzas, Sazuns, Rossa, Vinks and Exotic Plants can be founthed to great variety and of choice quality. Trees with the derivered at Fullow Market what free of treight. Catalogues by mail or at No. 28 Wall at, besement.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1867, SPERING INFORMATION OF THE STATE STATES AT LAST FALL'S FRICKS.

Now on exhibition, a lake and adpended stock of VELYRTS,

EAPERTRY, BUSKELS, Theat PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING,

Imported empressly for this Spring's trade, which, until further
motion, will be sold at last Vall's Fricks. The early bird

gets the worm.

No. 48 Broadway, near Grand at.

CARPETING AT REDUCED PRICES,-Royal Velvol 10) to 12), Figlish Tapestry Brussels 7/3 to 10, 3-Plys 9. Parest Tapestry Ingrain 3, to 3, 5, good Ingrain 2,6 to 4 S. On-cluts from 1 to 8 yack wide, casep at J. Hyarr's Carpet Wareroams, No. 216 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

40 MURRAY STREET. STREAMS & MARNIS, into Rich & Co's, improved Salaman DER Sape. Whider's Patent, secured by the celebrated Lo Barla. Flowings-fanor, Loca, with a very small key, all made the immediate inspection of our Mr. Stearms, who has fully years superintented. their unintacture, during which time not a collair worth of property are been consumed in one of home—227 baying been tested in accidental tires. Warrantee free from dammers. under the immediate inspection of our Mr. Stearm, who has for its years appertute-need their unantacture, doring which time, not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—22° having been tested in accidental fire. Warranted free from dampness. Also, Burglar-proof Chests of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or brown.

For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray st. Factory cur. St. Mark's piece and Av. A

HENRY H. LERDS & Co., Auctioneers,

No. 23 Nassat et.

ONE DOOR RELOW CEDIN STREET,

ONE DOOR RELOW CEDIN STREET,

ONE DOOR RELOW CEDIN STREET, ONE hook Salow CEDAR PIRKET,
Will give their preorial alteration, as usual, during the season,
to the sales of Housemold Frakitung at the residence of
families removing on breaking up housekeeping. They have
specious Sales room, where they will had regular sales to are an
another those who wish to swall themselves of tots medium of
discussed.

REGULAR NEW-YORK TRADE SALE,-GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneer This day's sain embraces the involves of John B Perry, G. P. Parnam & Co., E. H. Butier & Co., James B. Smith & Co., Thomas N. Stanford,

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-A REMEDY IN ALL CLI MATES.—Letters from every region of the earth, and the testimoty of the most distinguished travelers, establish the fact that naticipates and local ice these faction Pill are an absolute specific for Bilbors Divesses. Dysophile and Bowel Gompaints Sold at the Masufactories. No. 20 Maiden lane, New Fork and No. 204 Strand, Loudon, and by all Druggists, at 250., 634c. and 61 per box.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND CHILDREN'S CRIBS.-A

IRON BEDSTEADS AND CHILDREN'S CRIBS.—A
poor Iron Bedstead is a miserable piece of fermiture at any
price and there are so many of hed quality in the market, that
purchasers who to be adequatives at a speed article, so to the state of the second article, so to the second article, so the second

to please.

Best Curied Hair Mattresses and nice Under-beds to fit the various sizes, always on hard, at that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

JANES BEERE & Co., No. 356 Broadway. PAPER HANGINGS at wholesale, of our own manufacture and importation of every desirable style, for said to the trade at the lowest cash prices, 57
THOMAS PAYE & Co., No. 237 Broadway.

NEARLY ALL GONE.

But a few of the silver-plated Tra Kartles at \$11 remain.
Buy now, or pay hereafter \$19 for the same kind of thing. See our advertisements in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. Datter & Co.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broad way.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WIRTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 58 Roade st, have a full and choice stock of Brocateles, Satte De Laisse, Worsted Damasty, Lace and Mustin Curtains, Cornics & Chmps, &c. which are offsied at the lowest prices. WINDOW-Shades,—Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufactuning faculties eaable us to effer those goods less than other houses. We invite the strentfour of close buyers.

TO CONSUMERS OF LEA & PERRINS'

WORCESTERABILE SAUCE.

In order to avoid the great variety of counterfelts, consumer will please observe that the Genetics Sauce has the name of Lea & Pleaking impress d upon the patent metallic capsule, o patent glass stepper, as well as on the labels and wrappers each bottle.

JOHN DUNCAS & SONS, No. 495 Breadway.

Sole Agents in the United States,

REMOVAL .- Dr. L. H. BONE, son and successor REMOVAL.—Dr. L. H. DONE, son an successive of the celebrared Root Doctor, will remove on Monday text to No 284 Grand at, third block east of the Bowery, where he will coming to give medical advice to the stilleted. Persons afflicted with Old Sors of all kinds, Ulcers and Cancers, are invised to call at his Office, No 284 Grand-at, and read some of the certificates of wonderful cares of persons in this city, which have automated not only the parients and their friends but the Recical Faculty. Dr Boxe's Birtrass and Pills so well known at a righly appreciated as a Facity Medicine, are for asis at whosele at his effice, and at Chas. H Riso's

## New-Hork Daily Tribung

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1857.

The Tribune

For California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands will be ready THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer, Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The Ilnois, for Aspinwall, will leave This Afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Mails for Califorms and other parts of the Pacific will close at 1 o'clock p. m. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing can be had at the counter. Price

From the Reports of the fifty -two Savings Banks in this State, it appears that the deposits in 1856 were \$22,363.855-being an increase of nearly \$4 000,000 over 1855. There we e 204,375 depogiters. In New-York and Brooklyn the year's deposits foot up \$16,308 209. The entire sum now held by Savings Banks is nearly \$42,000,000-an increase of five and a half millions for the year.

CONNECTICUT votes to-day. We dread nothing but apa hy and distraction among those who should act together and act heartily. Once more entreating all who condemn the wrongs done to Kansas and the Dred Scott dec sion to work and vote in such manner as to vindicate those sentiments, we hopefully await the result.

Letiers received at Pittsburgh from Iowa report that a settlement of twenty families near the headwaters of the Des Moines River had been broken up and nearly all the settlers murdered by the Indians. The story wants confirmation.

A Washington correspondent telegraphs that the State Department has received notice of the arrangement of the difficulties between Spain and Mexico. Our correspondent at Madrid, whose letter is printed in another column, makes no mention of any such settlement.

To judge by the aspect of the curvass in England on the sailing of the Asis, there can be no doubt that the coming election will return to the House of Commons a large majority of supporters of Lord Paimerston. This triumph will probably be hightered by the defeat of some of his principal opponents. Lord John Russe'l is in danger of being bea'en in London; Mr. Layard is pretty sure of a s milar fate at Ayleabury, and Messrs. Bright and Milner Gibson are vigorously opposed by Ministerial candidates at Manchester. Meanwhile, however, Sir John Bowring is virtually superseded by Lord Eleip, who sees out to Caina as a Special Commissiener. He will be supported there by a strong naval and military force, and will have the active ecoperation of the French fleet. It is also reported that 20,000 French soldiers are going out to China in English ships, but this wants confirmation. From China we have, by way of Russis, a report that the Imperial Government at Pekin is in a state of dissolution, for want of money. So far have matters gone, according to this story, that the Emperor has secreted to the issue of iron coin, and rebellion has broken out in the city itself.

It is also stated that the British have had some difficulty with the Japanese, and that the English steamers have forced an entry into the fortified port of Nangasaki without resistance on the part of the anthorities.

It seems to us a monstrous wrong that journals which pretend to some respectability of character should persist in representing the course of the National Executive toward Kansas as evincing fairness, and the proposed Constitutional Election in Kaneas, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature, as affording the Free-State men a fair chance, and one which they ought to improve by voting. We ask all who pursue this course to explain or confront these undeniable facts:

I. All the appointments recently made for Kansa by the new President are of the most active, bitter unscrupulous leaders of the Pro-Slavery faction-Whitfield, Emory, Woodson, Ransom, &c. While not one man who was previously known as sympathizing with the Free-State movement in Kansas has ever been appointed to any post whatever by either Pierce or Buchanaa, the men who planned and consummated the gigantic fraud and usurpation of March 30, 1855, have been and are the dispensers of Federal patronage in Kansas, and themselves the recipients of the most desirable offices. Some of them have led marauding bands of Misscurians in their repeated invasions of Kansas; Federal officers are known as having themselves fired at and killed unarmed Free-State men, but no one was ever removed or publicly rebuked by his superiors for such slight misdemeanors. In short, no outrage committed on Free-State men in Kansas by their antagonists has been punished or rebuked by our National rulers; and no merit or service on the part of a Free-State man has sufficed to obtain for him an appointment at their hands.

II. While Gov. Geary is replaced in Kansas by Walker ('or the present, by F. P. San'or) Chief-Justice Lecompte, whom Pierce made a show of removing, is still continued in office, and there is not even a pretense that he or Cato is to be superreded. Thus the Judiciary, the Land Offices the Public Surveys, the Marshalship, and every depart-

ment of administration or avenue to power in Kaneas, are in the hands of enemies of the Free-State cause, and nobody but the new Governor (who is not going to Kansas at present) makes any pro-

fessions of impartiality. III. Putting the Land Offices of Kaness into the bands of Whitfield, Woodson, Emory, &c., is in effect advertising all claimants of disputed or doubtful preëmptions therein-which includes about everybody now in the Territory-that, if they want decisions in favor of their claims, they must be on the Pro-Slavery side. And the rise roce voting prescribed by the Territorial Legislature at its late session precludes all attempts at dissembling. No man can vote a Free State ticket and not be known and marked as so doing.

IV. The act under which the People of Kansas are called to decide the question of Freedom or Slavery therein is the identical measure vetoed by Gov. Geary because of its manifest unfitness and unfairness, but passed over his head by the bogus Legislature.

V. This act allows no man to vote who was not in Kansas on the 15th of March-at which date thousands were over from Western Missouri grabbing Indian lands, staking out claims, &c., while the Free-State immigration for the season had barely commenced. The time was carefully pitched on as that which would give the largest Pro-Slavery and the smallest Free-State vote.

VI. The census is to be taken, the voting lists first made up, then revised, and the districts laid off, and the votes canvassed entirely by the creatures of the bogus Legislature-every one intersely Pro Slavery. The Fice-State men have no voice in the premises from first to last, nor are the Federal efficers allowed any real power in the premises. Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton are allowed to eay, upon the presentment of the bogus Census and List of Voters, how many of the sixty delegates to the Constitutional Convention must be apportioned to each of the nineteen Election Districts respectively; but this is a mere problem in the Rule of Three, and allows no discretion whatever. Gov. Walter, Gov. Geary and Gov. Robinson, if severally required to make this apportionment, must each figure out exactly the same result. Nor has Gov. Walker any power whatever, so long as he recognizes and upholds the authority of the bogas Territorial Legislature, to make this Constitutional Election a fair one.

-In view of these facts-and we challenge contradiction on any point above stated-is it not morally certain that the Free-State men, by voting at the begus Constitutional Election, would only stuitify themselves and seal the inevitable triumph of the r enemies? With no shadow of a voice in ordering this Election, fixing the time, taking the census, apportioning the delegates, holding the polls or counting the votes, they are to be led like sheep to the slaughter; and their only choice is between giving their voluntary sanction to the outrage, or stigmatizing and scouting it from the start. Can a single earnest believer that Kansas should be Free hesitate as to their proper cause?

The latest specimen of official fol-de-rol to which we have been treated is an epistle from Mr. Secretary Cobb to some patriotic office-holder-probably a Connecticut gentleman-who had modestly requested permission to abandon the duties of his place, for the purpose of stumping his State during the pending canvass. Mr. Cobb replies, with affeeting propriety and impressive solemaity, that he really cannot permit anything of the kind-that it will never do for public servants to go on long electioneering tours, and that the applicant must restrain his Democratic fervors and attend to the business of his post. This is all very well; but then, what a presty condition of affairs we must be in, when it is safe for an officer to make a request so intensely impudent, or when it is thought necessary to issue a special bull from the Treasury Department, to the effect that those who receive the nation's money are expected to do the nation's work! Pray, why does not Mr. Cobb publish another proclamation, to caution those under him against stealing the Government gold?

We do not, however, wish to quarrel with Mr. Cobb fer laying down a rule of which there is surely pressing need; but when we remember that during the late struggle, which has resulted in making Mr. Buchapan President and Mr. Cobb Secretary of the Treasury, all the pensioners and tetrarchs of the Administration were in the field and working like beavers for the party, we should think that Mr. Cobb, with his peculiar views, would have some compunctious feelings about the glori ous triumph. At Cincinnati there was hardly any department of the public service which was not most numerously represented. The hotels were filled with Collectors, Postmasters, Attorneys, Sarveyors and Naval Officers, who had left the country to take care of itself while they took care of themselves. We could name a State from which almost every important placemen rushed upon this arduous and self-sacrificing service. As the contest deepened, these nimble and loquacious gentlemen became more and more desperately active. They were positive'y ub quitous. They were in Illinois on Monday and in New-Hampshire on the following Wednesday. They swarmed in Pennsylvania. The port of Boston was left without a Surveyor and the District of Massachusetts without an Attorney Other localities were in a condition of similar destitution. Every satrsp who could talk was made to tak, and to talk trash and falsehood into the bargaip. Those who had not the gift of tongues were made useful in many other ways-were sent upon delicate missions, or superintended the party phiebottmy. Very few of these crusaters will read the reward of their activity and devotion; and it can be but moderately warm comfort to the victims of rotation to learn from the Secretary of the Treasury that they were all wrong, and that, according to the rules of the party, they should have staid quietly at home.

Mr. Cobb has laid down a very good law, and the only question is now, how many office holders will regard it, or how many, for that matter, are expected to regard it? There has always been a deal of meanir gless stuff talked by Democratic Admir istrations about non-interference of public servants in elections, but it has meant just as much as the gabble about equal rights. Everybody knows that the interference aforesaid has been constant. systematic and unlimited; everybody knows that the recipient of the Federal dollars is required to interfere, and to give his time, his tongue and his money to the cause; everybody knows that the wight who refuses to bleed or to beliew in behalf of his party stands a right smart chance of becoming that feriorn creature, "an out." This is just as much a part of the Democratic system as Squatter Sovereignty or National Conventions. We should very much like to see a reform, but we have no hope of seeing it. Secretaries will continue to write little virtuous let ers; but the only result will be that officers will go upon their missionary exeur-

rices without asking leave at beadquarters. They will, we are sure, run no sort of risk in so doing.

A settlement by arbitration is supposed to be something like justice, and in questions in which individuals only are interested it generally is so; but where the public goose is to be plucked, it appeers to be done even more shamelessly by arbitra tore than by the direct grab of the thieving office holder. The City of New-York has recently indulged in the luxury of settling certain contracts by arbitration, with what result will be seen by the following brief statement. In 1853 Bartlett Smith contracted to regulate and grade the Sixth avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Eighty-sixth street. About the same time the land included was set apart for the Central Park, and the Common Council ordered the suspension of Mr. Smith's contract. In fact, Mr. Smith had not begun the work at all; not a spade had be put in the ground; yet he proved by the estimates of a surveyor that the city ought to give him as damages about \$75,000. This de nand was so outrageous that the city procured a survey of the job, finally coucluding that, although he had done nothing at all, Mr. Smith ought to have about \$21,000. The care was settled by arbitration, and the city paid in all \$30,441 to get clear of the affair.

In two other cases for regulating streets within the limits of the Park, the city was made to pay erormously for services never rendered, the arbitrator on the part of the people being Mr. Ben. Fairchild, the political pet of Mayor Wood, and the man for whose especial benefit that huge swindle of a stage route in Lexington avenue was got up, and but for the manly firmness of Alderman Wilson, would have been forced upon the people. In the care of John McGrane, contractor for regulating the Seventh averue, the city paid \$28,021 as damages for stopping the work; in the case of James Flaoragan for regulating three blocks, the award was \$10,135. These three jobs submitted to the judgment of arbitrators selected on the part of the c ty by the Mayor, have cost the city nearly seventy thousands dollars smar; money.

But the most intelerable case is that of Jacob Sharp, the well-known contractor and Broadway Rai'road engineer. Sharp, in 1854, took the contract to tuild a bulkbead at Manbattanville. The entire work was to be done for \$46,000. It was commenced, and enough accomplished to get the first payment of \$15,000; but immediately after getting this money, all the structure put up by Sharp slid off into the river where it now lies a dangerous obstruction instead of a bu khead. Instead of requiring him to ficish his work according to contract, the Common Council passed a resolution not only releasing him from his bargain, but erabling him, through the Mayor's dear friend, Fairchild, to get an award of \$28,000 as damages-\$28,000 for not doing a piece of work which was to bring only \$46,000 in all, and of which \$15,000 had been paid! Adding the costs and expenses, the city has more than paid for this bulkhead, and has got noth ng but a heap of rubbish at the bottom of the river.

The aggregate robbery on these four jobs is over one hundred thousand dollars. It would be instruc ive to know who shares this plander. Of course no one can suspect the Mayor of knowing where the morey goes; but what did it cost to get the Arbitration resolution through the Common Council of 1854? It is a snug business, all within the hands of four or five persons; done privately, without the stupid formalities of Law Courts, with that ankward "You do solemnly swear," &c.; but we trust the Mayor and his friend will pardon us for expressing as a mere matter of opinion that such arbitration is rather bold, even for New-York. Any clever secondrel who had the appointment of the arbitrator on the part of the City might have made at least twenty thousand dollars in the four cases which we have mentioned.

It is encouraging to observe some proofs that law and justice are not wholly extinct even in the State of South Carolins, infamous an the people of that State have made themselves by their indorsement of the Breeks outrage, and notorious as they have been for acting up pretty fully to Chief Justice the framers of the Federal Constitution-that pegrees have no rights which white men are bound to respect.

Our readers will recollect the case of the wealthy South Carolinian who, having brought his colored children with their mother to Cincinnati for the sake of confirming them in possession of the liberty he had given them, died suddenly just as he had set foot on the landing, previously, however, having made a will by which he gave them his entire property, mostly situate in South Carolina. It will be recollected, also, that Mr. Joiliffe, a lawyer of Cincinrati, appointed one of the executors under this will, went to South Carolina for the purpose of getting it recognized there and acting under its provisions. At first it was attempted to drive him away by threats of mob violence, and when this did no succeed, a South Carolina Jury returned verdict denying the validity of the will. Mr. Jolliffe, however, being a persevering character, took the case before the Court of Ap peals, who ordered a new trial, on the ground that he verdict was against the law and the evidence. That new trial has lately been had, and a verdict rendered in it sustaining the validity of the will. This shows that even in South Carolina the voice of the widow and fatherless is yet able, by persevering importunity, to make itself heard; and that, whatever may be the case as to the rights of e slored people, the courts and juries are not quite ready set to go so far as to deny the right of white men to dispose of their property as they may see fit, even if it should go by way of provision for their colored children.

The Hop. SAMUEL BRENTON of Indians, a Member of the last Congress, and reëlected to the next House, died at his residence, Fort Wayne, on the 29th ult. The vote of his District for Congress last year was quite close, adding up, Brenton (Repub.) 10,699, Lowry (Dem ) 9,989; Brenton's majority, 710. Morton (Rep.) for Governor, 623. There will of course be aspirited contest for a successor to Mr. Brenton.

An excellent bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature giving to the cities, boroughs and townships the power of establishing public libraries for the use of their inhabitants, and of levying, for that purpose, a tax equal in amount to one dellar for every taxable inhabitant. The plan of township libraries has been already

tried in the State of Indiana with entire success. It is altogether a better one than our New-York plan of school district libraries, which has proved to a great extent a failure. The money which, divided among a number of shood districts, is friltered away to very little purpose, would suffice to purchase a town library of considerable extent. composed not of books, as is pretty much the case

with our school libraries, adapted to children mere'y, but proper for adult reading. These to wnship libraries, once established, would be likely to receive large accessions from the generosity of individuals, and might serve as a center of reunion and point of attraction in connection with depating cubs or societies for mutual improvement, which would keep many young men from taverns and other haunts of dissipation.

Mr. Leonard Wray, who made Sugar in Kaffirland (South Africa) five years ago from the Imply or African Sorghum, arrived in the Asia. He brirgs out seed of the Imphy sufficient for two thousand acres, and claims that this plant is superior to the Sorghum for the production of Sugar, if there are any who hold that genuine Sugar cannot be made from these plants Mr. Wray can convince them, if they will believe their own eyes. He will remain for two or three days at the St. Nicholas, and will then travel southward.

## THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON Fricay, April 4, 1857.

The following officers have been ordered to the sloop of war Dale, which will soon depart for the Coast of Africa: Wm. McBlair, Commander: Juel S. Kennard, Juez T. Barrand, Robert Stuart, Hunter Davidson, and Thomas P.-Pelot, Lieutenants; Washington Sherman, Passed Assistant Surgeon; Richard C Dran, Assistant Surgeon, and John S Cunningham, Parser.

The President has fixed the amount of penalty on the bones of the Receivers of Public Money for the new Land Districts in Kansas, and for the Chipper, a District in Wisconsin, at \$50,000 in each case. There are three new districts in Kansas, the sites for which tave been established by the President, as follows: Delaware District at Doniphan, Osage at Fort Soott, and Western at Ogden. The site for the new land District in Wisconsin is Ean St. Claire and Western at Orden. The site for the new land District in Wisconein is Ean St. Claire There is an unusually large number of applicants for

Consulships.

The President this meening informed his friends that next week is to be entirely devoted to foreign affairs. WASHINGTON, April 5, 1857.

The State Department have been informed of the settlement of the difficulties between Spain and Mexico. Gereral Thomas to day resigned the position of A sistent Secretary of State, and Mr. Appleton was immediately appointed and sworn in, and will take possession on Monday. The Administration assured General Thomas that they would at the earliest mement endeavor to provide for him in a more satisfactory manner. The following officers have been ordered to the

The following efficers have been ordered to the sloop of-war Dale, which will com depart for the coast of Africa: William McBlair, commander; Joel S. Kenpard, John T. Barraud. Robert Stuart, Hauter Davidson, and Thomas P. Pelot lieutenants: Washington Sherman, passed assistant surgeon. Bechord C. Dean, assistant surgeon, and John S. Cunningham, purseer.

Deap, assistant surgeon, and John S. Cunningham, pureer.

The following Registers of Land Offices have been appeinted for Minnesota: Charles G. Wagner, at Seillwater; Samuel Plumer, at Fartbault; George B. Citberal, at Ojibway. Milton H. Abbot is appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Stillwater.

The President has fixed the amount of penalty on the bonds of the Receiver of Public Money for the new Land Districts in Kansas, and for the Chippeway District in Wisconein, at \$50 000 in each case. There are three new Districts in Kansas, the sites for which have been established by the President, as follows: Delawere District, at Doniphan; Oasge, at Fort Scott; and Western at Ogden. The site for the new land district in Wisconein is at St. Clafr.

There is an unusually large number of applicants for consulabiles. cor salships.

The President this morning informed his friends that

The President this morning informed his friends that next week is to be entirely devoted to foreign affairs. Another Naval Board of Inquiry will probably be instituted here, it being found impracticable to locate my elsewhere, in consequence of the constant-requirement of decuments from the Navy Department, which are not allowed to be retained over night.

The Union contains Mr. Appleton's valedictory, and the official announcement of his appointment as Assistant Secretary of State.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN VIRGINIA. Mr. Hodges, a Democrat, was elected Mayor of Portsmeuth on Satarday. The whole Democrate Council is also probably elected.

The Wilmington Journal admits that the account of the defact of Gen. Walker, purporting to have been received from a vessel that put into the mouth of Cape Fear River, was a let of April hoax, and chuckles over the success it met with in deceiving a portion of the press.

NICARAGUA NEWS AT NEW-ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS Saturday, April 1, 1857.
The late Nicaragus news has excited Gen. Walker's to day, and more recruits and provisions will be sent on to him as speedily as possible.

FROM MEXICO.

BALTIMORE Saturday, April 4, 1857.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last are to hand by the arrival of the mail as late as due. They contain advices from the City of Mexico by the way of Tsupico to the 17th ult. The country was quiet except in the western States. The serious aspect of the difficulty with Spain has given rise to much apprehenson. General catifectoe was expressed in the result of General Latragua's mission. FROM MEXICO.

FROM NEBRASKA. St. Louis, Saturday, April 4, 1837.

The officers of the steamer St. Mary, from Council Bluffs, report that four men were shot at Platamonth, Rebrasks, March 19, by order of a Vigitance Committee. Five others were banished the Territory, and forbicden to return under pain of death. The offense was "clauming nine." 'cla'm-jumping."

afragua's mission.

INDIAN ATROCITIES IN IOWA.

PITTSEURO, Saturday, April 4, 1357.

A letter received here from a responsible source, dated Fort Dodge, Iows, March 23, easy that a settlement of twenty families at the head waters of the Des Monces River had beed attacked by Indians, and that it was supposed that all were murdered. Only two houses were visited by the persons bringing the news, in which fourteen dead bodies were found. Some had been shot and others inhumanly clubbed to death. It is presumed that the whole number of persons composing the settlement were killed, or that they are now in captivity. A meeting of citizens was called on the INDIAN ATROCITIES IN IOWA. in captivity. A meeting of citizens was called on the size uit, and a company of fifty to one hundred men had organized to march to take vengeance on the Inleas and rescue any persons that might be found with

THE TRIAL OF THE REV. MR. KALLOCH Boston, Saturday, April i, 1857.

The continued testimony in the Kailoch case to-day developed no material fact.

Mr. J. F. Steen of Brattleboro, Vt., who nine years

ago martied Louisa Fiye of Camden, Me., a school-mate of defendant, test-fied that his wife was now at home very low with consumption; that she visited Breton in Jenusry last and remained from the 2d to the 16th of that month, and that he did not accompany

ber. Higginson, Mr. Stean's family physician, con-firmed the places of Mrs. Stean, which he said was be-rentary in the family. Some rebuting testimony and other collateral evi-dence was then put in, which closed the testimony on both sides.

The arguments will be made on Monday. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CIRCASSIAN.

The steamer Circastian, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on the 30th, and was to sail again on the 2d inst. fer this port. She is expected here to merrow.

The steamer Merlin, from St. Johns, survived at 7 o'clock this evening. SENTENCE OF MURDERERS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 4, 1857.
Wm. Jackson and Samuel Gilmere were convicted of murcer in the Chicait Court to-day, and sentenced to be burg on the 14th of May next.

CONVICTION OF A MURDERER.

At a late hour last night the Jury in the case Chailes L Cater, ir dicted for killing Solon H Tenny, the Warden of the State Prison, rendered a verdict of "Guity" The Jury were cut about firty minutes.
Cater made a speech justifying his act on the ground
of unwholesome food, and ill treatment toward him. reif and other convicts by the authorities of the Prison.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT-SOUTHERN WAIL

An accident occurred on the railroad between Charleston and Columbia, on Saturday night. Fire freight-cars were wrecked, and the engineer and frames were killed. New Orleans papers of Monday last have been re

HEAVY FROST IN GEORGIA Augusta, Ga., Friday, April 3, 1807.
Thick ice was made in this vicinity last night, doing such damage to the crops.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON. 

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

From Our Own Correspondent.

SENATE...ALBANY, April 4, 1857.

Senator KELLY, of the Bank Committee, presented this morning the annual report upon the Savings Banks of the State. The following is a sy-

In cash and available loans upon securities ... 6.42,72 2 in real e-tate (generally only the banking-house Former reports have stated the transactions of the Savings Banks in the cities of New-York and Brooking separate from those in the rest of the State-as at

Jucrease in 1856...... \$1,561,240 42 In the rest of the State—the amount of deposits to 1855 was. \$3.00,500 at Amount withdrawn. 5.075,501 at

Increase in 1855 of. \$333,785 at
The present report shows that the amount of departs in 1856 was. \$4,000 \$46 at
Amount withdrawn in 1856 \$6,529,884 at Increase in 1876..... #526,552 B 

Increase in 1855..... \$350,706 78 Increase in 1856...... \$3 994 792 67

During the year 1855 the total number of deposits made in all the Savings Institutions of the State was \$305,856, and the average amount of each deposit was \$73.00.

303.856, and the average amount of each deposit wa \$73.60.

The total number of depositors' accounts in these institutions on the lat of January, 1857, was 201,375.

The average sum at the credit of each depositor was \$204.63.

The Committee deprecate the practice of banking institutions assuming the business and in some cases the rame of Savings Banks. The bill which has passed the Sanate, and is now in the House, forbidding this abuse, the Committee think is not likely to pass that body.

The Committee express the belief that the Savings Barks of the State are generally managed with sall and prudence; that they are performing a most useful part, for they not only keep safely the money of the working classes, but they stimulate enterprise throughout the country by restoring to active circulation in the various channels of commerce and trade those small sums which would otherwise be idle, boarded away in some place of fancied section.

The report is a valuable one to the banking world, it is the last one, probably, that will be made through a committee of the Lagistature. By an act passed of the stairs of each, and will coable that officer to desay any mismanagement and apply the proper correctivate the stairs of each, and will enable that officer to desay any mismanagement and apply the proper correctivate the stairs of each, and will enable that officer to desay any mismanagement and apply the proper correctivate. any mismansgement and apply the proper correctiva. He also is eletthed with full power to investigate their affairs whenever he descus it necessary, or has remot to suspect mismanagement.

Mr RAMSEY—To amend the General Reliroad ast.
Mr C. P. SMITH—Relative to Chaplains of the Me rins Hospital.

Alto 10 establish regulations for the port of New-York.

Also to authorize the City of Brooklyn to raise

Also to aninonize the Civil and reading.

Also to incorporate the Fire Department of the Estern District of Brecklyn. Third reading.

Also to incorporate the Fort Richmond Fire Company. Third reading.

Also creating an Luspector of Gas Meters in New-York City.

Also relative to the Measurement of Gas.

Mr. 1100008 S. remarked that the bills were reported.

Also relative to the Measurement of Gas.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that the bills were reported for the considers inn of the Senats. There was no time at this late period of the session to act latelligently up at the subject, there being some controversy as to while should constitute a proper illuminating power.

Also, to incorporate the Provident Fund Society of the City of New York.

Mr. MADDEN—For the relief of Geo. B. Wooldridgs.

Mr. MIDER—To reveal an act to some the town of

Mr. MADDEN—For the relief of Geo. B. Wooldriegs.
Mr. MIDEN—For the relief of Geo. B. Wooldriegs.
Mr. RIDER—To repeal an act to annex the town of
Ossian to Livingson County.
Also, for purchase of supplies for support of the pear
in Kage County.
Also, the White Plains Fire Department act.
Mr. SPENCER—To incorporate the American Emigrant Aid Association Company.
Mr. KELLY, from the Select Committee of Eight,
reported a number of bills as proper to be referred to
the apprepriate Committee to be reported complete.
Also, to authorize the Greenpoint and Fisching
Plank Road Company to collect tolls over draw-bridge Alro, to authorize the Greenpoint and Plank Road Company to collect tolls over draw-b

Mr. UPHAM-That on and after Toosday text the Scotte meet at 9 a m., recess from 2 to 4 p. m., and st COMMERCIAL PAPER.

The Senate in C. mmittee of the Whole, Mr. PATERSON in the chair, considered the act in relation to commercial paper—does away with days of grace of sight drafts. Third reading.

Also, the bill relative to the Coles or Harlem bridge.

Third reading.

Airo, the act relative to religious incorporations.

Exacting clause stricken out—agreed to; bill rejected.

Trinity Church bill was made the special order for

Microsy at 11 a.m.

The Senate concurred in the amendments of the issuably to the bill relative to the Marine Court of the City of New-York. City of New-York.

Also, in the emendments made to the bill to incorporate the Central City Savings Bank of Brooklys.

THIRD EXAMING OF BILLS.

The following parsed, unless otherwise noticed:
Relative to Free-School District No. 5 in Order Bay.

Kestoring the Revised Statutes relative to inside

To smend the act relative to special proceedings in

Certain cases.

To change the location of the Nisgars River Bank.
In relation to sewerage and grainage in Brooklys. To authorize the formation of a teropike road com-

To amend the charter of Buffalt City.

To amend the charter of Buffalt City.

To amend the constitution of the Jews Hospital is

New York

To incorporate the Western Educational Society.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to proceedings against corporations in equity.

irgs against corporations in equity.

PAY TO COMMITTEES.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. BROOKS in the chair, considered the following bills:
For the payment of actual disbureaments and clark hire of the Committee on Chairiable and Ruigious Selectics in visiting poor-houses and jails in the counties of the State. Reported to the Senate. Quantion of spreeing to the report-laid on the table.

To pay certain persons for services rendered the State occupensation for services of members of selection matters during the recess. [Progress, and make the aprecial order for Monday evening, after the Trialif Church bill is disposed of.

Chuch bill is disposed of.

The Senate concurred in the amendments of A. Arend's relative to the Society for the Relief of Data take Children of Seamen

Also, in the concurrent recolutions relative to tun-